

Friday Morning, Nov 11, 1870:

Protection vs. Reciprocity.

Comparatively few persons, we apprehend, fully realize the extent to which the theory of protection has been carried in the neighboring Republic. The Customs Tariff of the United States has been tending upward until it hath with truth been said of it by one of their own leading journals that 'it is the highest tariff that ever afflicted any civilized nation in any age.' The duty on imports in ancient Greece never rose above three per centum, even in time of war. The old Roman Tariffs averaged about four per cent, even when, as Pliny says, 'the rock of the Capital was rent by the endeavors to prop up the tottering remnants of the Empire.' In England accepting, as may safely be done, the statement issued by Historicus, 94½ per cent. of the entire customs revenue is collected off six articles, and in the whole range of the tariff there are only twenty-four articles. The American tariff comprises over 4,000 dutiable articles, and the average duty thereon is not less than 50 per cent. in gold. The British Columbia tariff has only about a score of articles in the free list. The Dominion tariff has near three hundred. The average rate on dutiable goods under the Dominion tariff is about 13 per cent. Under the British Columbia tariff it is 18 per cent. Is it a matter of surprise that the American people begin to sigh for relief, from their fearful taxation? It is alone their great patriotism that has enabled them to bear up so patiently under it. The enormous debt incurred by the civil war appeared to render heavy taxation necessary; and a people who were willing to fight as the Americans fought for the freedom and for the unity of their country were not likely to shrink from taxation in order to wipe off the expenses of that terrible and most heroic struggle. But the occasion for that has, in a measure, passed away. People begin to ask themselves why the same generation who made such enormous sacrifices, in time and substance and blood, in order to hand down to succeeding generations a free and united country, should be called upon to cripple themselves and stunt the growth of their country by attempting to pay off the whole debt in their lifetime. Why, it is asked, should not the debt be funded, and the payment thereof spread over many years? And the answer is about to be given by the funding of the national debt of the United States. With that wise step comes another; relaxation of taxation, a great reduction of the Customs duties and the establishment of a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada. These are the changes which are assuredly in the immediate future, and they are changes scarcely less important to us than to our neighbors. With the power of freely interchanging commodities with our immediate neighbors an impetus would be given to industry and development in British Columbia the full industry and extent of which cannot easily be overestimated. We have much more than many people have any idea of, to give to our neighbors, all or nearly all of which is practically shut out now.

The Hastings Mill Property,

VICTORIA, Nov 10, 1870.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Your correspondent "R. C." is labouring under a mistake, as the 15,000 acres held by the Saw Mill Company, Burrard Inlet, are under lease to them for twenty-one years, seven of which have expired.

Yours, truly,
LAND SURVEYOR.

King William's Officers.

From the Boston Journal.

A banker of Berlin, who is connected with one of the leading houses in New York, is now in this city. He relates an incident or two of the King of Prussia and his officers which may be interesting just now. He says that since the battle of Sadowa every officer has been kept under strict military rule, as if in camp. The highest officers live in plain quarters, and some of them occupy rooms in third and fourth stories of the poorest buildings in Berlin. All extravagance and luxury were forbidden; no one allowed to run in debt; every one required to live on his salary, which is quite limited, and all are under the eye of the king, as if in camp. King William himself sets an example. The palace is occupied by officers of state for the transaction of business. The king's quarters are plain, humble, unadorned, and would hardly suit the ambition and pride of a clerk in Wall street. Moltke's habits and style of living are more simple than those of any officer in the army. Like a professor in a college, he tramped his daily round of duty, visiting every department of the army, and instructing the chief officers personally, and, through these, every private in the army, is made perfect in drill and discipline.

A DUTCHMAN, the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words—'The meeting then dissolved.' He could not define the meaning of the latter, but referred to his dictionary and felt satisfied, in a few minutes a friend came in, when Houty said—'Dey must have very hot wedder dere in New York; I set an agout of a meeting vere all de people had melted away.'

Paris is all the richer for having lost its Napoleon, and will be better off when it is without a 'Red.'

The Imperial Scandal.

MORE OF THE TUILLERIES LETTERS—THE BELLANGER SCANDAL.

[Correspondent of the New York Tribune.]

Tous, Oct 2.—You have already received, I suppose, copies of those two letters of Marguerite Bellanger, which was found in the Imperial cabinet at the Tuilleries, tied with rose-colored ribbon, and labelled in Napoleon's handwriting, 'Letters to be kept.' You must not suppose that the story—in many of its phases the very old story—of Marguerite Bellanger, is altogether a revelation to the Parisians. What is new is the questionable paternity of a little boy, and the disgraceful part played by the First Judge of the Empire in an affair of this kind. But all Paris can attest the truth of the reiterated statement of the letter of HER IMPERIAL LOVER.

That he has done a very great deal for her, Marguerite Bellanger's horses, carriages, dogs, jewelry, and loud dresses were well known in the Bois de Boulogne, and every cabman knows the snug and gorgously furnished mansion on the Rue de Vesneuil, where, within a stone's throw of the Avenue des Champs Elysées, in which he took his official promenade with the Empress, the Emperor was wont to pass hours of idleness with Marguerite Bellanger. Only at the beginning of this year, and sometime after President Devienne had effected an arrangement, A HUSBAND WAS FOUND FOR THE LADY.

On the occasion of her marriage, she objected that her hotel in the Rue de Vesneuil smelt of the stables, and thereupon the Emperor gave her a sumptuous palace in the Avenue de la Reine Hortense, which, in her marriage settlement published in the *Figaro* of the time, was valued at one million and a half of francs. Her sale in the Rue de Vesneuil produced three hundred thousand francs, and she bought in some magnificent Gobelin tapestry, with the cipher of the Emperor which the auctioneer put into the catalogue to excite curiosity. The husband assigned to her was

AN EMPLOYEE IN A LINENDRAPER'S SHOP.

But as his function was to keep the books, she rather wittily said of him that he was not a tradesman but a man of letters. Writing this, as I am now doing, in the very house (now hotel) in which Madame de la Valiere was born, I can only wonder that such *joyeuses du Roi*, indulged in by the late successor of Louis XIV, should have required such ponderous machinery as that of the intervention of a Chief Justice to bush them up. The antecedents of Louis Napoleon are such that no additional instance of A BREACH OF THE SEVENTH COMMANDMENT could damage his reputation. From a variety of circumstances I believe the explanation of the extreme anxiety which made him invoke the assistance of President Devienne to be this. At the time when the Prince Imperial was in very bad health, he was certainly under the impression (whether truly or not), that he was the father of Marguerite Bellanger's boy. Imparting his grief to her at the prospect of being deprived of posterity, she in melting moments, got him to listen to her complacently, when

SHE SAID THE SON WAS HIS.

And that apart from social conventions which he might overrule, the direct line of the Napoleons was in any event assured. The Emperor, who has been so long in the habit of treating France as his 'wash pot,' and who had deserved to himself by his constitution an absolute power to adopt an heir to the exclusion of Prince Napoleon, might very well have caressed the idea over a cigarette that he lost his legitimate son his power and might would be equal to the achievement of a plebiscite conferring his adoption on an illegitimate one. Later the Prince Imperial got better.

THE EMPRESS REBLED.

Against the Marguerite Bellanger scandal, and a moment came when the Emperor thought it expedient to obtain a disavowal from Miss Margaret of his paternity of her child at any price. M. Devienne, at the time when he soiled his ermine with the dirty business, was First President of the Imperial Court—the second Judge of the Empire. As a reward for services which the lowest pettifogging attorney would have been ashamed to own, he was promoted to the highest judicial office in the gift of the Crown—namely, the Court of Cassation. He is now impeached for disgracing the bench. His brother Judges and subordinates in the Supreme Court must try him according to law, and, although they were all Imperialists three weeks ago, it is not doubted that in the present temper of the times they will find him guilty and sentence him to dismissal.

THE PRYINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Into the affairs of their predecessors have made it certain that most of the conspiracies against the Empire were gotten up by the police, and that the Emperor bribed porters and postmen to open letters. His main object seems to have been to get hold of the letters of his Ministers to their mistresses. The fourth division of the French papers contains the report of a spy on the doings of the Russian Minister. This gentleman lost some documents, and observes that it can only be his Prussian colleague who stole it from him. Such is diplomacy.

Black, Red and Gold.

The black, red and gold flag, the national German one is said to come from the times of Barbarossa. That Emperor was crowned in 1152 ruler of Germany in the Frankfort Cathedral. The way from the Don to the Roman Palace, where the Public festivities were held was laid with carpet representing the colors black, red and gold. After the coronation the carpet was given to the people, and everybody tried to cut off a piece, which was carried about the city as a flag. In the year 1484, at the Reichstag at Mayence, these colors were recognized as the true German one, and they were continued until Napoleon put an end to the empire in 1806.

Since that time the Burchenschaften have kept the old colors in memory. In the revolution year 1848 the German colors were again brought to light by the members of the National Assembly at Frankfort. There was considerable discussion at the time as to what color had the precedence. Freiligrath sang: 'Powder black, blood is red and golden flickers the flame.' That is the old imperial standard. Frederick Wilhelm II, however was the author of the motto bearing the meaning of the German standard: 'From fire through blood to light.'

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABSALOM.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist. Shaving 12½ cents Hair Cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents That Original Cheap Shaving Shop stands as the central of population and the natural seaboard of British Columbia.

DRES-MAKING and MANTLE-MAKING.—These departments will be opened at London, House on Sept 19th, under the charge of a thoroughly experienced cutter, who arrived from England by the California, and who is prepared to produce the latest styles.

Paris is all the richer for having lost its Napoleon, and will be better off when it is without a 'Red.'

Friday Morning, Nov 11, 1870:

PROTECTION VS. RECIPROCITY.

New Advertisements.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Acknowledgement.

T. G. NUTTALL, Esq., Agent Phoenix Insurance Company.

Dear Sir.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of a check in full of all claims against the Company which you represent, on account of the late fire on my premises. And at the same time heartily thank you for the liberality, promptitude, and fairness which you have displayed throughout.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS GOLDEN,

Cor. Wharf & Fort streets, Nov 10, 1870. no11w

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Nov 11, 1870.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Nov 10—S.S. Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan.

S.S. Eagle, Fritchell, San Juan.

CLEARED.

Nov 10—S.S. Randoma, Burke, Orcas Island.

S.S. Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan.

Auction Sales To-Day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN....Yates street....will sell at 11 o'clock at salesroom, Household Furniture, &c. Also House and Lots on Esquimalt Road.

Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Nathan before The Electors.

The St. Nicholas Hall was filled by a large, respectable and orderly assemblage last night to hear Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Nathan propound their political views. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair.

In introducing Dr. Helmcken the Mayor said he had advised the doctor to remain in the Council. Dr. Helmcken had not been forgotten of his duty to the colony. The Railway, itself, reflected sufficient honor upon the doctor even if he had not effected any other good. [Applause.]

The Mayor then introduced Hon. Dr. Helmcken to the meeting. He was received with applause, and commended by saying that he conceived it to be his duty to meet the public to-night and explain the objects and mission of the Delegates to Ottawa. The Delegates were not sent to make Terms; they were sent to explain the Terms and watch the interests of British Columbia. The Terms are not binding on the people of this colony. They are binding on the Ministry of Canada, and more or less on the Delegates; but not on the people of Canada yet. I support the Terms because they are good. His address, he had been told, was the worst he had ever written. He had purposely made it neutral—leaving the public to decide for themselves whether the Terms are good or bad. The change the people were called upon to vote would be binding for all time. They were to decide upon becoming part and parcel of a nation stretching from ocean to ocean. They were to drop all minor masters and regard only the national aspect of the Terms. He had not solicited a single vote—he had not canvassed—he had no agents or committee. But he looked to the people to act for him, to be unbiased, unprejudiced and unpledged, and come to the polls and vote like freemen. [Applause.]

The doctor then sketched with considerable ability and poetic power the appearance of that portion of Canada through which he passed—it's fertility, climate and agricultural resources. The weather there was extremely hot in the summer—so hot, indeed, that it was impossible to empty a glass of water on account of the perspiration from one's face running down into the glass and filling it up. (Laughter.)

The educational facilities of Canada were, he said, of the most complete character, the buildings devoted to education being among the finest he saw—especially in Toronto and Montreal—and what was better, at the cheapest possible rates. In hospitals he thought Canada was deficient, especially the Protestant portion of it. In Quebec, however, he was shown over a hospital kept by the Sisters of Charity. It was clean—painfully clean—and an orphan's asylum and home for the indigent poor was attached to the building.

Mr. Bishop—Come to Victoria, doctor.

Dr. Helmcken—We also visited the lunatic asylums [a laugh] and found them very perfect; but each province takes care of its own patients and we must do so too. Wool, coal oil and boots and shoes would be almost exclusively supplied us by Canada. Montreal he believed to be one of the handsomest cities in the world, Quebec did not astonish him and that part of the country is declining. Allard & Co are the largest steamship company in the world—sowing more tons and larger ones than any other, and they were extensively patronized. The loyalty of the Canadians was beyond question. When the doctor was there they were ultra-loyal owing to the Fenian raid. The Independent party was very small, and as for Annexation, it must not be mentioned in Canada. (Applause.) Ottawa was a fine, prosperous city, and the public buildings were beautiful and remarkable structures. As regarded churches, they were found everywhere, which went to show that the Canadians were a very moral people.

The doctor then proceeded to narrate the Delegates' interviews with the Canadian Ministry who told them that they intended to do everything they could to advance the interests of British Columbia. They wished the Delegates to point out what they conceived to be best for the colony. They said the Delegates must remember the Canadian Ministry were responsible and that they must not be given any more than they could carry through Parliament. The Delegates then met an influential Committee of the Privy Council, and after 3 or 4 sittings the Terms upon which the people are now called to decide were framed. The Delegates on to decide were framed. The Delegates then went to Montreal. But they didn't go in plain breeches and cocked hats (a laugh); they went dressed in their usual clothes, and ranked with the Ministry of Canada. (Applause.) The doctor warmly eulogized the Hon. Mr. MacEachern, whose scientific knowledge was of great value, and to whom was mainly due the credit of procuring the Railway and Dry Dock. (Applause.) He [Dr. Helmcken] was introduced to Prince Arthur and asked him to come and see British Columbia. Prince Arthur replied that his duty as a soldier required his presence in Canada. The doctor said he went on to tell the Prince about British Columbia, when His Royal Highness interrupted saying, 'Capt. Gossell told me all about British Columbia and I know it nearly as well as you do.' (Applause.)

The ministry of Canada were plain men, who went to their business just as a merchant would go to his. There was no 'pomp and circumstance' there. He had the greatest amount of respect and admiration for the manner in which everything was carried on there. The Ministry met after the committee and the Terms were agreed to. The population was reduced from 120,000 to 60,000, but by the alteration the colony actually got \$60,000 more. This colony under Confederation would have \$375,000, which he thought a pretty snug sum, and besides they got rid of the burden of keeping up the telegraph lines which Canada would take over. British Columbia would receive \$158,000 more in Confederation than if it remained out. (Applause.) Canada takes charge of the Indians and bears the expense of Indian wars. We should have more frequent communication with San Francisco and Puget Sound. He was told that goods today could be got quicker from New York

at San Francisco than they could be got at the same place from Victoria. Canada would lose by the bargain for a few years. He did not think British Columbia had done badly or that she had got more than she was entitled to. The Canadian Government had been liberal and frank. That they had undertaken a great responsibility, the Terms prove. That they will carry them out he fully believed, and that sooner or later we should see that railway through British Columbia. The expense of Judges of the District Court and Stipendiary Magistrates was taken off our hands, and a Court of Appeal would be constituted. With respect to the fisheries, salmon would be allowed to go up Fraser river just as before [a laugh] and may be caught any way we pleased. Whales too, might be killed by bombs. Hon Mr Mitchell, Minister of Fisheries, was very kind and considerate, but he wouldn't believe that we had a fish [the sea-perch] that produced its young alive, nor would he believe the reports of the swarms of salmon. He always called them Helmcken's fish stories. Canada would build a marine hospital and ultimately a penitentiary. With respect to rumors he had nothing to say, but when the Dry Dock at Esquimalt was built it would be a great advantage to the colony. He trusted the bargain would turn out great advantage to both Canada and British Columbia.

Responsible Government, the Tariff and the Terminus had created much discussion. His address may have been a little 'shady,' but as he did not care whether he went into that Council again or not, he would exercise his right to speak as he felt [applause]. The most profitable thing for him would be if the people would turn him out of the House. Voice—Oh, doctor, we're all going to vote for you.

Dr. Helmcken—Don't you be in a hurry to pledge yourself, my friend. Wait till you hear what I am going to say. It was wrong to say that the Government had been altogether to blame for the misfortunes of this colony. The people were the most to blame. They had been too anxious to make money in the country and be off with it. He asserted there must be no such practice—we must make the country ours and our children's for all time to come. [Applause.] Responsible Government would come and he trusted it would be beneficial. There would be some difficulty in carrying on Responsible Government in this colony with less than 30 members of the Legislature—and where were we to get them from and send members to Ottawa? Why, we should all have to be legislators. (a laugh.) Responsible Government would be more expensive. In all small colonies it was generally corrupt and expensive. (a hiss.) But for all that, it had to come. We must go through the education and in the end it would turn out all that was expected of it. Under the Organic Act the people could have Responsible Government whenever they chose to ask for it. Every candidate now before the public went in for it; and it would be useless and wicked to attempt to resist the popular voice. The Canadian Government had no wish to dictate to the people the particular form of government they shall have. He hoped that the \$150,000 the Canadian Government had given us would not be absorbed by Responsible Government, which he looked upon as a sort of political cannibalism, by which the politicians lived on the people. He had not the slightest intention of opposing it. He might turn cannibal himself.

Mr. Wallace—Do you disbelieve in the principle of Responsible Government?

Dr. Helmcken—Disbelieve in the principle—an Englishman disbelieves in the principle of Responsible Government? No, I have always said the people of this colony were competent to govern themselves but that they would never take trouble. This must end. The people must come forward now. Municipal institutions in this colony do not work very favorably; but when the people become the Government they feel that they are part of the country and stay in it and strive to build it up. The people desire Responsible Government and he should not oppose it. It must come after Confederation. If he wanted to influence votes he would tell people the sun shouldn't set until they should have it. (a laugh) The Organic Act cannot come into force until after the colonies are united. We might make a law to alter our Constitution; but such a law would require Her Majesty's signature before it came in force. Responsible Government could not be inserted in the Terms. With Confederation, he believed, the Legislature to be elected now would not last a twelvemonth. However, he should vote for Responsible Government, if he were sent in the responsibility rested with the people themselves. (laugh) The Tariff question was one of great importance. Had he known as much when he wrote his address as he did now, he should not have written as darkly as he did. The 'atom of hope' he then entertained had vanished. The Tariffs were not to be tampered with. We must either take the Canadian Tariff or keep our own. If the Canadian Tariff were accepted by the colony we should save about \$70,000 per annum—not \$120,000, as had been stated. Excepting spirits, cigars, opium and flour, the remaining articles yield the same amount of revenue under both Tariffs. The British Columbia Tariff protected the farming and other interests; but the Canadian Tariff did so to a much less extent. The Canadian Tariff was made to protect the industries of Canada—ours to protect our industries. His object was to get the duty on spirits in our tariff reduced to the Canadian standard, and to get the duties on flour and wheat also reduced. But he couldn't do it. Protecting the farming interest had done good to the colony and 4000 acres more of land cultivated would supply all we now import into the country. The interior of the Mainland raised a surplus, and the railway would soon supply a means of bringing that surplus to a market. We required here a larger market for agricultural products. The farmers and the country generally were contented. Here in Victoria was the most grubbing and could any one show him any prospect of Victoria improving? No—because there was not a large enough population in the country to support Victoria. What was wanted here was a large rural population, and how were we to get it? By Confederation. The public works to be performed by the Dominion would give employment to thousands and they would create a demand for agricultural products. But he was not going to oppose Confederation because the farmer was not protected—and there was no use in his seeking to represent Victoria and vote against the Canadian Tariff. If the people accepted the British Columbia Tariff it would remain stationary for ten years. He believed that in ten years the Canadian Tariff would be heavier than the British Columbia Tariff is now, the Canadian Government having undertaken such enormous works that they must increase their customs duties. Free trade was out of the question. We could never get it again as we had had it before.

He asked the people to give him full power to use his own judgment in protecting the industrial interests of the colony. If they could trust him in that respect, elect him. If they could not, discard him. The Railway was next discussed. The first idea, he said, that struck the traveler across the continent was—how far Canada was from this colony without a railway and how near she would be with it. The doctor gave a brief but interesting description of the character of the country through which the Union Pacific railway runs, but he did not see one spot that possessed half the comfort or half the beauty of poor Vancouver Island. He eulogized the great American cities, the American character, their institutions and their commerce; but although he was struck with astonishment at what he saw, there was no reason why Canada should not become as great and prosperous. She only needed the railway to do it. (Applause.) That the railway can be built he had no doubt; that it will be built he had every reason to be certain. Canada had staked her existence on that railway. The fate of her Ministry depended on carrying that measure through Parliament. Did our people want a stronger guarantee? The Canadian people had railway 'on the brain,' and no political party there dare oppose the building of that road. (Applause.) The measure had strengthened the Ministry. The railway was partly for domestic improvement and partly for commerce. It might be said it couldn't pay, but the country would be of no use to Canada unless there was a railway. If it will pay the Americans to build new lines across the continent, it will pay Canada to build this road. It will strengthen British influence on the continent, and render the country generally more prosperous. With respect to the Terminus, he thought a great deal too much had been made of it. The Delegates did not go to Canada to make Terms, but to get the Terms that were passed here. Those they secured were to the effect that the Terminus should be on the seaboard of British Columbia, and it was perfect child's play to ask him why Victoria was not made the Terminus. The Inlet and other harbors of the Gulf of Georgia were not fit for Asiatic commerce, which must seek the most accessible harbor convenient to the seaboard, and these are on Vancouver Island. In time of war the Straits could be blockaded by a single cruiser. Barclay Sound, he believed, would be the Terminus. If the Terminus be made at Esquimalt or Barclay Sound our future is glorious enough. But if it doesn't come to the Island at all, Victoria would not be ruined. It might not increase as rapidly as it otherwise would, but it would grow and prosper. Victorians should not imagine that a few thousand people in Vancouver Island were going to divert the course of that railroad. Canada had better buy Victoria out than to suffer her to thwart a great national undertaking like this; but there was no reason why the people of Vancouver Island should not make every effort to procure the Terminus here. They should make known their harbors to the world, and look after the surveys. The people of Victoria should survey the piece of land from Esquimalt to the mouth of the river themselves. They must not only talk, but they must shell out. There must be less grumbling among them and more work. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to sketch the advantages of the road to the colony, the great number of trades and occupations required to carry it out, the employment that would be provided for the rising population, immense supplies that would be consumed; activity would prevail on every side, enterprise and settlements would be encouraged, and even our own iron might be used for the rails; and to look to the not very distant future—when we might be floating through space as spirits—we might see iron steamships building at Esquimalt. (laugh.) If he were asked to make the Terminus a *sine qua non* of Confederation, he must decline to answer whether he would or not. The effect of the railway would be beneficial—though some might go to the wall the great majority would rise. We should clinch these Terms. We must not be selfish—and if we were united to Canada a nation would arise which will do no discredit to the Mother Country.

Capt. Cooper asked for a definition of the word seaboard.

Dr. Helmcken—Bordering on the sea. That isn't what you mean. In the 11th clause of the Terms the Dominion is bound to make the railway from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains.

After some evocative badinage, Dr. Helmcken informed Capt. Cooper that Barrard Inlet was 'played out' for Asiatic commerce.

Mr. Bunting, who was rather demonstrative and violent in his manner, complained that the water had been kicked out of the Council last year and asked the doctor if he would vote to supply Victoria with water?

Dr. Helmcken replied that he would if the citizens of Victoria had to pay for it, but not if the cost was to come out of the general revenue.

The Mayor asked if Dr. Helmcken would support the resolution to be a participant with Confederation.

Dr. Helmcken replied that he did not think the colony would fit into the Government until after Confederation, as the Organic Act would not come into force until then. Her Majesty's Government would not consent to a change of constitution on the eve of Confederation, and if the Terms were accepted and sent back to Canada they would be passed this winter.

Dr. Helmcken said that the officers were to be compelled to stop in the country to spend their pensions.

He replied that he imagined they would not be compelled to live anywhere, and retired amid a burst of applause.

Mr. Nathan, being called for, said he would take the opportunity of expressing his views with respect to the most important topics of interest in the colony, the death of unemployed capital, and the insanity of the present Government—from a want of excess revenue over expenditure—to engage in public works, we were drifting slowly but surely toward, which if continued would bring us to bankruptcy. Our resources are great, but they are only valuable when developed, for which we require labor and capital, which would scarcely come unless very rich returns were assured. For this reason we have spent 9 years and we might as well go on a year longer, of things remain as they are; but if once consolidated the Dominion would not only be bound to assist us in adding material wealth to our now depicted stories, but it would be to their interest to develop the great natural wealth of the Colony. The speaker thought clause No. 2 of the Terms satisfactory, but he believed it possible and advisable to get the same modified by the Canadian Government, so that the Canadian Government would be held responsible for a series of years for the annual income and using it on public works and for assisting immigration. The first settlers of all new colonies have an uphill road and he did not think it right that, viewing their energy, pluck and perseverance as employed as much for posterity as themselves, that they should be burdened by excessive taxes, to meet demands for which we have no sufficient capital.

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